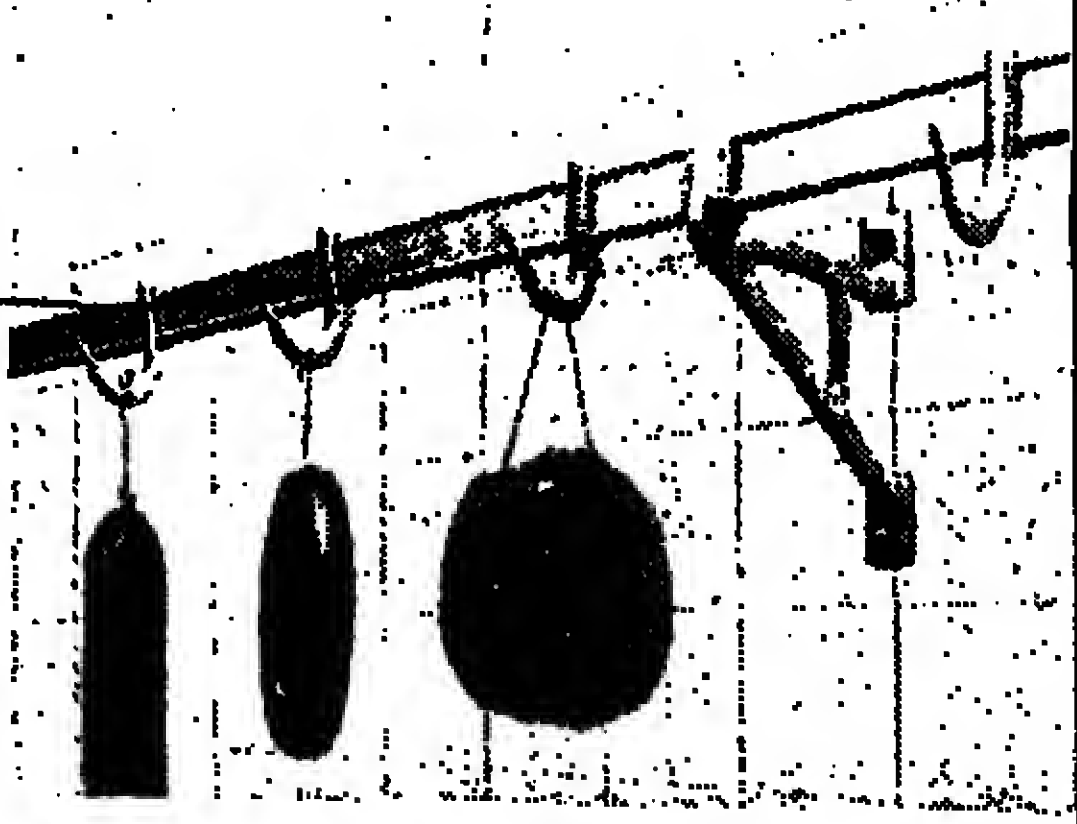


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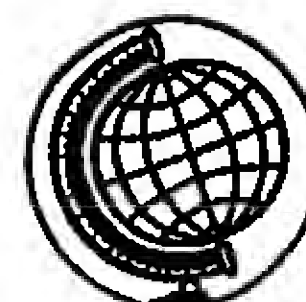
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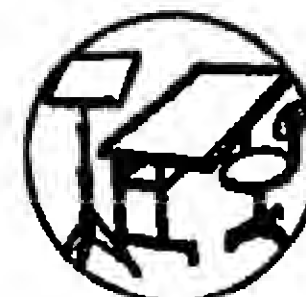
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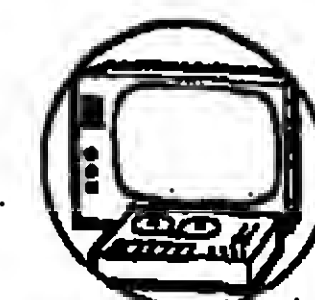
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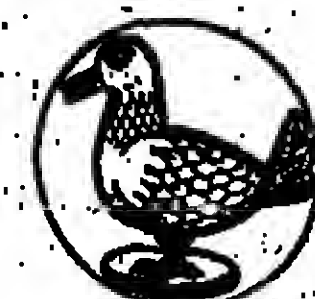
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A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Hamburg, 27 February 1977
Sixteenth Year - No. 776 - By air

EEC unsure over its role in coming talks

No one is really quite sure yet what's supposed to happen when the next round of talks in the current North-South Dialogue takes place in March.

Known officially as the Conference for International Economic Cooperation (CIEC) the talks, to be held in Paris, between the EEC and Third World countries, were begun on the initiative of French Head of State Giscard d'Estaing, and the EEC is one of the eight delegations taking part on behalf of the industrialised West.

President Giscard d'Estaing's basic idea was, with this conference, to secure crude oil supplies for the West, at reasonable prices. It was thought that this would have also been to the advantage of the poorer developing countries, whose energy costs were just as high as those of the West.

But the 19 Third World delegations in Paris unanimously stuck to two demands: 1. The setting-up of an "Integrated Raw Materials Fund" which would guarantee prices for 18 items and tropical products even in times of surplus stocks; and 2. That the West abide by its promise made in the early sixties to set aside at least 0.7 per cent of the gross national product annually for development aid to poorer countries.

Two further demands — the writing-off of the 100,000 million dollar debts of the developing countries to the West, and the index-linking of raw material prices to the industrialised states inflation rate — are being pushed by only a few of the Third World countries at present.

Claude Cheysson, the EEC's Commissioner for Development Policies, has commented that the West in the first year of the Paris talks, already seems to have lost sight of its goal of a guaranteed supply of energy in the future.

Instead, Western countries and in particular the Federal Republic and the United States, had allowed themselves to become involved in an ideological struggle over two irritant terms — "New World Economic Order" and "Integrated Raw Materials Fund" — important terms

for a united Third World intent on seeking redress for past exploitation.

Cheysson is certain that the EEC Commission soon will have to try to "deblock" the North-South Dialogue. He feels that West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and the Federal Economics Minister Hans Friderichs — both proponents of the old "World Market Economy" — are right on three particular points.

The Raw Materials Fund would benefit only a few of the developing countries, and in any case it would not help the biggest and the poorest of these as India; some of the richest industrial nations such as the US, Canada, Sweden, Australia, South Africa and indirectly the Soviet Union, would profit from the fund.

It would therefore be folly — to put it bluntly — to throw bananas and mangoes all into one and the same "pot" so to speak, quite apart from the fact that it would be technically impossible to keep a huge reserve of perishables on hand to control the market.

On the other hand, politicians would have to realise that, firstly, the developing countries are evidently not going to give up their demands, and secondly — an integrated raw materials fund could be cheaper for the West than having a separate price agreement for every single item, because prices for raw materials and tropical products don't vary to the same extent.

Unctad Secretary-General Gamani Coore has already estimated the starting capital of such an integrated fund at 6,000 million dollars.

Negotiations would have to be held on how much the industrial states and how much the wealthy oil producing countries would have to contribute, and how the West's profits would be used to help the Third World. Apart from this,

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Top politicians have usually held responsible positions, survey shows

As anyone could have foretold at the end of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the results of the talks, far from easing tensions would, in fact, bring about new ones.

This is because of the nature of the Helsinki talks at which opposing interests held sway. The Soviet Union would like to see the political principles of Helsinki laid down in a solemn pact. It wanted to introduce a new element into East-West relations whereby, the West would have to acknowledge the Soviet Union's concept of human rights.

But the Western countries, especially the smaller neutral States, were more concerned with an agreement guaranteeing the free and unfettered exchange of ideas, information, and people across the frontiers.



Togo's Foreign Minister in Bonn

West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher with Togo's Foreign Minister Edem Kodjo in Bonn. Herr Genscher stressed that a racial war in southern Africa could endanger the newly-won independence of this continent. (Photo: dpa)

the fund is regarded as a price for concessions expected from the developing countries and the oil suppliers at CIEC.

Cheysson is not alone in his belief that the world's economy would get a successful boost if the West were to give the developing countries cash aid now, so as the stimulate demand for capital goods and services from the West, particularly machinery and help in the planning and building of harbours, roads, airports and townships.

The West's economy would certainly gain a fillip if CIEC resulted in agreements being reached for private investment in the developing countries, or for workable cooperative arrangements between state agencies in Third World countries and some of the big multinational companies.

During the past few months the Federal Republic has stayed discreetly in the background, behind the US, during

the EEC Council of Ministers' deliberations over the Common Market's stand on CIEC. And during US Vice President Mondale's lightning tour of Western Europe it also became evident that the new US Administration under President Carter has as yet no clear concept regarding its stand toward the North-South Dialogue.

Nevertheless, statements in Washington about plans for "international wheat reserves" are already making some EEC members feel uneasy. Because, when it comes to the crunch in the arguments over a new world-wide raw materials policy, American interests and those of Western Europe are totally at variance.

Apart from crude oil, the Americans are self sufficient in practically everything, whereas the EEC countries are not.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 16 February 1977)

New tensions follow Helsinki Conference

When both sides consider the Helsinki statement of intent from their own viewpoint, it was to be expected that differences between the two parties would become more apparent.

It is no coincidence that this stage has now been reached. Firstly, there is the Belgrade follow-up conference due to take place shortly. Secondly, since Helsinki there have been hardly any substantial further agreements between East and West. Thirdly, however, the human rights movement — which is of course of particular interest to the West

— has suddenly developed of its own accord in the East bloc.

So, naturally, we immediately have tension, and this time to such an extent that the new Washington Administration has declared that it will not compromise its resolutions for the safeguarding of human rights merely to get a new political agreement with Moscow.

The fact that the problem of Berlin is again in the foreground, is an infallible sign of this tension. Moscow is again raising questions about the divided city, including the touchy one of air traffic.

Moscow wants to remind the West that the Four-Power Agreement is part and parcel of the process which led to the European Security Conference, which it had hoped would satisfy its demands. So now the whole question of East-West relations has to be looked at afresh.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 19 February 1977)

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

Euro-Communists show a milder side

Kieler Nachrichten

Emilio Segre, leading light in the Italian Communist Party, is in the news on two counts at present. Firstly he kissed a lady's hand at the headquarters of the Western European Union in Paris.

Not much to be concerned about, one might say. But the lady in question was highly embarrassed because the Italian gentleman was, after all, a Communist. And this amused her colleagues at the Palais d'Iona.

Segre who is regarded as the "foreign minister" to Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party, also made news by being chosen to report on a delicate matter — the consequences of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). He was elected unanimously by the WEU political committee which deals with European defence.

The Final Act which was signed by the heads of 33 European States, the EEC, USA and Canada in July, 1975, in the Finnish capital, deals mainly with the question of human rights.

When a colleague asked Segre if he would "adequately" acknowledge the repercussions in the Soviet Union and the East bloc, he replied that he respected human rights and would expose any infringements in the East bloc in his report.

The document, which is expected to be a bit of a surprise because of its author's political leanings, will be ready by the middle of June. Not only Democrats are puzzled by Segre, the Communist. A fellow party member, secretary of the fishermen's union in Marseilles, com-

mented: "I already know that you people in the WEU are imperialists and cold war warriors. But this Italian dancer with his antics, that's rubbish".

But Euro-Communists are all different. Apart from the Italians, observers also believe the Spanish Communists under Santiago Carillo have democratic leanings, although the Spanish Communist Party gets twenty-five per cent of its cash from Moscow, and another twenty-five per cent from Rome and Belgrade, each year. Which seems to make their complete allegiance to the Communist cause somewhat doubtful.

Segre's kiss and his avowed respect for human rights is not all. There are other examples.

Italian Communists are regarded as hard and loyal workers in the EEC. In contrast to the French Communists, the Italians, for example support the West German co-determination principle in industry.

The mixture of worker and entrepreneurial functions doesn't seem to worry these Marxists unduly, although this means that the class struggle is somewhat weakened. That's why the French Communists oppose it. Could one already describe the Italians as followers of a new philosophy to follow that of Marx?

It is because of these differences, probably, that the European Unions Federation, under the presidency of the head of the German Council of Trades Unions, Heinz Oskar Vetter, does not want the French unions to be affiliated until 1978.

To date the CGT, the biggest group of unions in France, has rejected majority rulings in the European Trade Unions Federation. But this does not suit the affiliated union councils including Italy's Communist CGIL which is the only one without a liberal history, nor the CGT

which is part of the Soviet-led World Council of Unions with headquarters in Prague.

But alertness is called for. Recently in Düsseldorf there was a conference at which a joint strategy was worked out by West European Communist Parties in their fight against the multi-national companies. They decided to set up an agency to gather and collate data for use in industrial action and coordinated strikes. The Italian as well as the French Parties took part.

Now they have even infiltrated NATO. A recent information session behind closed doors for Parliamentarians from the member States was attended by an Italian Communist, another one had said he couldn't come, while a French one had only days before been elected to a parliamentary committee.

NATO continues to distrust the West European Communists. The flow of information about defence budgets became a mere trickle at the Brussels meeting. An inspection programme originally aimed at giving European Parliamentarians an insight into America's defence setup next month, has been shortened by half because Washington expects Communists to be taking part.

Obviously this means that the statesmen who are responsible for extensive budgets will miss out on some much-needed information.

When one knows that the two Italian Communists with support from the Christian Democrats were allowed to take part, while the French Communists' successful bid was backed by all French MPs from Gaullists to Socialists, then one can understand the comment by the committee's chairman, Conservative Julian Critchley of Britain whose explanation was: "They're getting tired."

Hermann Bohle (Kieler Nachrichten, 18 February 1977)

Schmidt-Brezhnev Summit delay

Although it need not necessarily be an autumn before Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt meet in Bonn, there has already been some delay in organizing the summit which was agreed on last summer.

Following the start of a new Administration in Washington, the date of the Summit between the West German and Soviet leaders was going to be governed by the planned conference of Western heads of state with President Carter's May, and Carter's own meeting with the Soviet party leader this coming summer.

The question now is whether the Brezhnev-Schmidt talks will be held before, during or after the other planned meetings.

But there is a further problem, in Bonn there seems to be no agreement as to what the actual talks agenda should include. The Foreign Office tends to think that a meeting with Brezhnev would serve some purpose only in the light of new impulses towards German-Soviet cooperation in the spirit of the Helsinki Conference.

This would include the signing of the practically-ratifiable treaty over scientific and technical cooperation, which has been stalemated by the question of including Berlin, something which Brezhnev wants. Therefore, Bonn would like Moscow to drop its objections to the inclusion of Berlin.

But Chancellor Schmidt is nevertheless in favour of a meeting with Brezhnev, even if there is no immediate hope of the agreement or a similar pact being signed. He does not place much store on a formal pact-signing policy, would therefore be able to avoid new strife over Berlin, and believes that a general exchange of ideas between Bonn and Moscow would be useful.

At the same time Schmidt would like to see an early and continuing exchange of ideas between Bonn and Moscow, considering the fact that in some respects it is not yet clear what initiative President Carter plans on his trip to Moscow.

This is considered particularly important because of the Mutual Balanced Force Reduction talks following a possible second SALT agreement on arms cuts. The date for a visit to Bonn by Brezhnev also depends on negotiations between Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

(Der Tagespiegel, 16 February 1977)

POLITICS

The Opposition in Bonn seems to be losing its drive

The Opposition in Bonn is suffering from a bad dose of disillusionment and disquiet at the moment. For the third time running it has lost a Bundestag election. For seven years it has had to sit back and watch while others lead the country. And those seven years look like running into eleven years.

The Christian Democratic and Christian Social Unions' leaders who were in power up to Autumn 1969 have grown old. Those who took over responsibility are getting fairly long in the tooth now, too, — and there are still no signs of a CDU/CSU come-back.

Politicians generally want to make their mark with actions rather than mere words. But now a lot of Opposition members have as much as they can do to fight against this feeling of resignation — which is often more up-hill work than battling against the Social and Free Democratic Coalition.

The only effective cure for this is political work that the Opposition can get its teeth into and that will keep it on its toes.

But the split-up of the CDU and Bavaria's CSU has held up progress considerably in this respect. Patching up the rift has cost both parties valuable time and energy.

Furthermore Opposition leader Helmut Kohl apparently still needs some time to find his feet in Bonn. More than a few Opposition MPs are beginning to have serious doubts as to Herr Kohl's ability to overcome his weaknesses as a leader. At the moment his speeches still lack the rhetorical power expected of an Opposition leader.



This may improve when he gets round to becoming more embroiled in the more important political issues in Bonn. But all the same, dissatisfaction within the party cannot allow account for all the speculation that is rife among CDU and CSU members at present.

When is Kurt Biedenkopf, recently resigned secretary general of the CDU, going to make another move? Or is Alfred Dreger perhaps waiting for his grand opportunity? Might Rainer Barzel make a return as CDU party chairman? And how many would like to have Karl Corstens back as Parliamentary Party Leader?

There are a few ready to pounce on Helmut Kohl already. The CDU/CSU seems to be developing a dangerous habit of simply dispensing with leaders whom they feel do not come up to scratch and do not win the acclaim of all.

Every time there have been perfectly adequate reasons. But it is beginning to develop into a mania in which the CDU/CSU apparently believes that a change of its front line will make the right policies suddenly emerge as if out of a hat.

Obviously this sort of Henry VIII act is not going to get the Opposition very far. What is needed is sheer hard work. It ought to be a matter of course that the Opposition attacks the Government where it best knows the lie of the land

Conflict over Helmut Kohl's cautious line for CDU Conference

cern now, the party policy towards public demonstrations and other public efforts, pollution, the North-South dialogue and detente.

Herr Kohl, however, is determined not to let these subjects come up in detail. He simply wants a general resolution passed by the party leaders placing responsibility for working out the relevant political details in specialist conferences and party commissions.

Nevertheless the Young Union's attitude is spreading and in order to satisfy party followers and members delegates will be allowed a general debate on topics to be proposed by members at the conference, as well as a debate on the policy towards the GDR in which delegates will be able to take part.

"At least this conference will give more time to discussions than is normally the case" said Wissmann, pleased with this decision. But as far as Herr Kohl is concerned the compromise that is being offered at the Düsseldorf conference may simply turn out to be an opportunity for the CDU's political opponents to mock.

On the one hand the half-prepared discussion of domestic political problems can bring more internal dissension and disagreement to light than Herr Kohl would like to see. On the other the discussion of this country's relations with the GDR could be filled with old familiar arguments that could well be harmful to the CDU's attempts at coming closer to the FDP.

Hans Peter Schütz (Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 16 February 1977)

and where it itself knows what it wants.

But even this seems to be asking too much — another drop of vinegar in the cup for a lot of Christian Democrat and Christian Social members.

The Social and Free Democratic Coalition is now working at shortening or even abolishing life sentences for murder. The CDU/CSU however will hear nothing of it and knows perfectly well that it has the main bulk of public opinion behind it. But it is still not doing anything about it.

The education policy in North Rhine-Westphalia is likewise getting many parents' back up. But the Bonn Opposition seems unaware of the chance it has to open fire and get down to some serious Opposition work.

It opened the second debate on the Government's policy statement not with a speech on the loaded subject of East and West German relations as might have been expected, but with a lecture on Europe.

And it is only after considerable hesitation that the Opposition has finally started to get its heads together over its pensions and value added tax policies.

Somehow the Opposition seems to often, at the moment, to give the impression it either does not know what it wants or thinks or at any rate is not prepared to commit itself by speaking out.

"Inadequate leadership" — the diagnosis most often heard these days — does not get to the root of the Opposition's malaise.

The CDU/CSU's wishy-washy programme is the result of long disagree-

ment over the tactics it should adopt to make sure it gets back to power.

After the defeat in the October election there are seemingly only a few Christian Democrat and Christian Social leaders who still believe it will be possible to gain an absolute majority.

Because of this some politicians from both Opposition parties are in favour of experimentally forming a coalition with a fourth party — and it need not be a nation-wide Christian Social Union.

But how such an experiment could be carried out without either destroying the CDU/CSU or losing the electorate's confidence is still a mystery to all.

Lower Saxony premier Ernst Albrecht (CDU) and his Minister of Finance Walter Leisler Kiep are all in favour of a lasting political union with the Free Democrats. They have already formed such a coalition with the FDP in Lower Saxony in the hope that Bonn might follow suit eventually.

Their decisiveness and apparent immunity to all public criticism strongly suggest that they have taken this step with Helmut Kohl's full backing.

But before such an union can really work on a national level the FDP left wing would have to become very much weaker. And in the past few months it has done precisely the opposite.

What is more, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Economics Minister Hans Friderichs (FDP) have yet to be convinced that they would have more public support in a coalition with the CDU than in the present coalition with the SPD.

And thirdly the CDU would have to be strong enough to cast aside some of its basic principles and yet retain its voters.

Herr Kohl must be aware of all this. At the moment all eyes are turned on him to see what he will do.

Johann Georg Reissmüller (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 17 February 1977)

An ominous cloud hangs over the Federal Republic's relations with the United States at present — a type of political "fallout" over West Germany's agreement to export nuclear technology to Brazil.

It's not merely the question of a ten thousand million deutschmark project being in jeopardy, with the consequent loss of thousands of jobs and a giant investment programme becoming worthless.

This type of thinking appears almost provincial compared with the very real danger of a serious policy conflict between Bonn and the new Administration in Washington.

There were already signs of disagreement before the Presidential elections, but Bonn had reckoned on Gerald Ford's re-election, and had hoped that some sort of agreement on the deal would be reached without endangering relations between the two countries.

As far as the agreement with Brazil was concerned Bonn could point out quite rightly that it had abided strictly by the Non-Nuclear Proliferation Treaty, which it had ratified, and that Washington had raised no real objections.

On the basis of this, there was every possibility for joint, constructive con-

Dilemma for Bonn over nuclear deal with Brazil

derations in the future. Because there is no denying the fact that technological development since the Non-Proliferation Treaty was signed has rather weakened the Treaty and has increased the danger of an uncontrolled spread of atomic weapons — a danger which could not be foreseen at the time.

But Bonn would not dream of doing anything secretly to further this process.

President Carter's missionary zeal, and his Administration's clumsiness have led to a sharpening of the conflict. Carter is giving the impression that his policy aims are a justification for ignoring a correctly-arrived-at agreement between one of his major allies in Europe and a third country.

Brazil, on the other hand, sees a challenge to its prestige and this has added an emotional overtone to discussions on the project.

In any case, the Federal Republic sees itself under pressure from various sides, without having any concrete counter-proposals from Washington.

The Brazil project would have far-reaching benefits for the German nuclear industry. The uncertainty over the fate of the project cannot be allowed to go on too long, particularly from Brazil's point of view.

But even worse for Bonn than losing the business, would be the odium attached to the breaking of a contract. On the other hand, there is no calculating the consequences of a really serious conflict with the US. So Bonn might be faced with no alternative but to cancel the agreement.

Nevertheless, President Carter may still have second thoughts about sticking to a tough stand, in view of his country's policies. He runs the danger of having the US labelled anew as a "world policeman", even if only in the guise of a moralist.

Maybe the President needs more than just two visits by a top politician from Bonn — no matter how well-qualified — to show him the dangerous path he is treading.

Hans Schimtle (Kölnischer Anzeiger, 16 February 1977)

The German Tribune advertisement containing contact information for the publisher (Friedrich Reincke Verlag GmbH), subscription rates, and a note about the newspaper's content and distribution.

FOOD

Dwindling fish stocks spur search for new varieties

SONNTAGS BLATT

After years of uncontrolled fishing in the oceans of the Northern hemisphere stocks of fish are reaching a dangerously low level, and marine researchers are turning their attention more and more to the possibilities of deep-sea fishing.

The Federal Fisheries Research Institute in Hamburg has contributed so much valuable work towards this new area of research — new at least from the fishing and culinary view point — that the Federal Republic is now one of the leading authorities on the subject.

To avoid a world shortage of protein in the non-too-distant future, it will be necessary to investigate the possibilities of marketing types of fish which have not been used for human consumption up to now.

Since the beginning of the seventies the fisheries research ships "Walter Herwig" and "Anton Dohrn" have tested over ten species of fish found only in deeper regions of the Atlantic. They have tested them for suitability for processing as filets, pies and rissoles, for food value and marketing value.

Their findings are unlikely to revolutionise the fish market, but housewives will find they will have to get used to some new names and ways of buying fish.

The rattail fish — otherwise, more attractively known as the grenadier fish — tastes excellent, but looks particularly unappetising and has to be beheaded and filleted before appearing in the shops.

The present miserable situation in traditional fishing grounds near Iceland, the Faroe Islands and North-East Atlantic has been developing recognisably for years. Fishing fleets have expanded continually and more and more countries have been jumping on this very lucrative bandwagon.

A great many countries rely heavily on their supplies of fish. If Norway, for instance, were to give up fishing it would have to extend its agricultural lands by 64 per cent in order to maintain supplies of protein. This is, of course, impossible.

Japan would even have to increase its agricultural land by 185 per cent. And the USA would have to up its dairy produce by 22 per cent if the fodder it now manufactures from fish were to be replaced by skimmed milk. And fish meal is also used a great deal for chicken feed in the States.

The extent of damage caused by uncontrolled fishing in the North-East Atlantic is particularly noticeable where the most popular fish — cod, haddock and sea salmon are concerned.

In 1974 the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Working Group said that not more than 600,000 tons of fish should be caught, but by the end of the season the total catch amounted to over a million tons. So a whole generation of fish was caught and even the young fish were not released.

On hearing that thanks to modern fishing techniques, Norway, Denmark,

Russia, the Federal Republic and in particular Britain were sweeping their waters clean of fish, Iceland extended its national fishing grounds to two hundred sea miles in order to be sure of its supplies of fish, oil, gas ore and mineral silt.

The fish situation in all the northern oceans is pretty dismal, but for many species of fish it is downright disastrous. Up to 1970 the world fish catch rose steadily to a peak seventy million tons. Since then it has slumped drastically to 65 million tons.

Only a few ocean areas such as the Patagonian Shelf and the North West Indian Ocean offer hope still of any worthwhile catches for conventional fishing.

A total 361 million of the 510 million square kilometres of the earth's surface are covered with water. Only 7.6 per cent of this has been used up to now.

In the North Sea sole and herring have now become more or less a luxury, and the British government is pressing the EEC to agree to a total ban on herring catches.

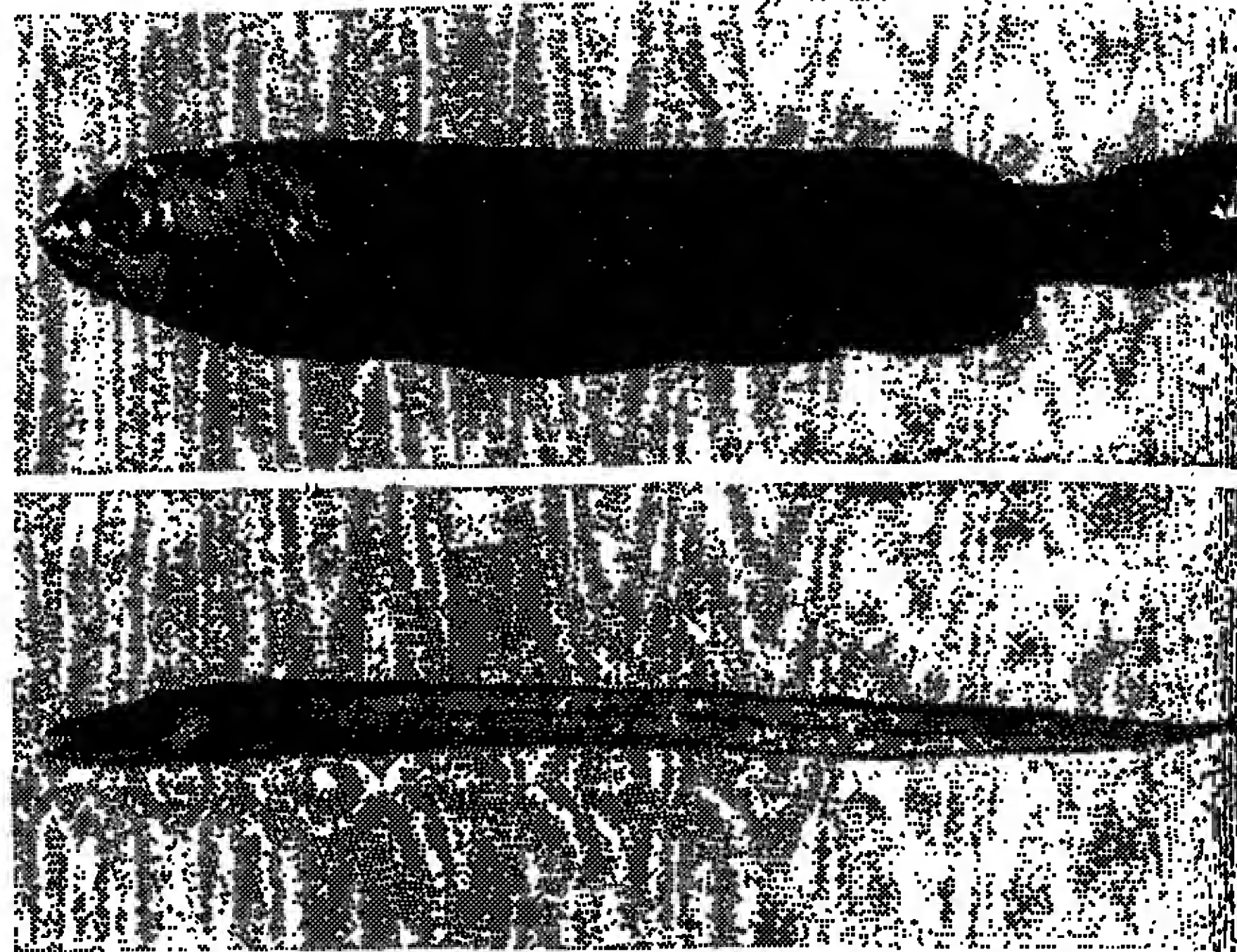
In the past the North Sea has supplied a twentieth of the total world catch, yet it represents only a twenty-five thousandth of the Earth's oceans.

It is pointless making infinite calculations as to the number of fish that will be available in future if species of fish are not even given the chance to breed in sufficient numbers to stay in existence.

One solution is to resort to deep sea fishing — that is to start catching fish below 600 metres. At present the Federal Fisheries Research Institute is developing new fishing techniques and equipment adequate to withstand the increased pressure at such depths.

Apart from increasingly sensitive radar equipment experiments are also being made with remote controlled powered trawl nets. And trawlers are also doing valuable work in mapping out deep-sea mountains that could cost unsuspecting deep-sea trawlers a fair number of nets.

Other countries have experimented with fish pumps which suck in whole shoals of fish at a time. These are based on the electric eel principle of firing



The smooth-head (above) and the black scabbard fish

(Photos: M. Stehmann 3, 4)

bursts of electric current into the water, so building up an electric field. As fish swim towards the anode they are stunned and can then be sucked on deck.

While a Polynesian working manually can catch about ten tons of fish per year a modern trawler can catch up to four hundred times this amount.

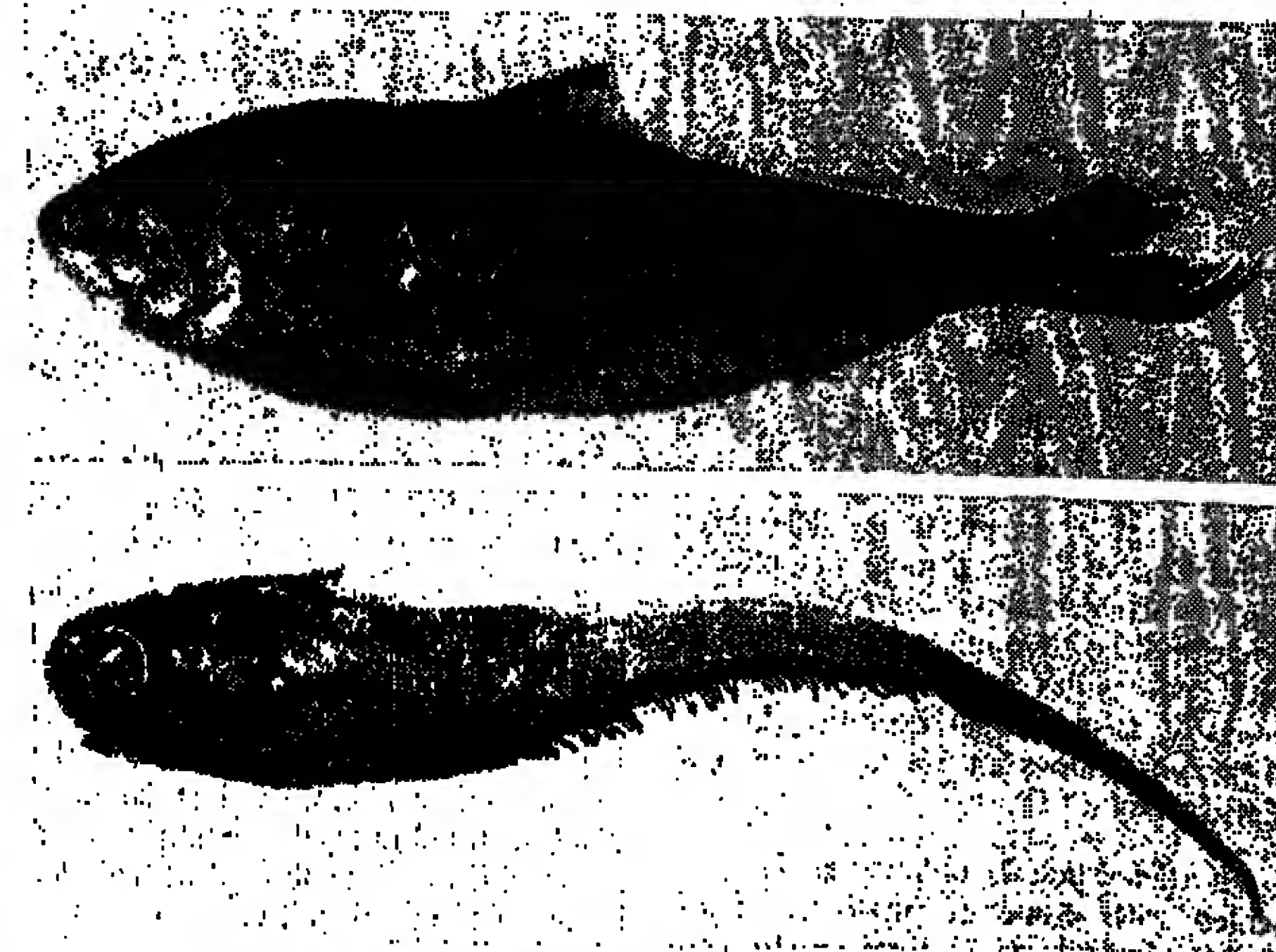
Looking ahead to the inevitable fish crisis, experts in Hamburg highly recommend the grenadier fish and reckon that in time it will become a regular feature on the menu in this country.

The grenadier belongs to the long-tailed species. Half its length — it can be up to one metre long — comprises of tail. It is found at depths of six hundred to sixteen hundred metres on the shelf slopes from Britain to Iceland, Labrador to Newfoundland.

Because of its unpleasant appearance the rattail fish has to be fileted before being sold. But only about 22 per cent of the fish is edible. Because of this the grenadier has not been able to compete in Britain with other fish — such as cod — on the market up to now, and the market for it has more or less collapsed.

However, East bloc states, particularly the USSR, have been catching the grenadier in large quantities. In the GDR it is regularly available in the shops.

Blue whiting is another top quality fish which up to now has generally only been used for fish meal production. Taste-wise it is similar to haddock and cod, is about the size of a herring and belongs to the cod family.



The American shad (above) and the 'grenadier' or rattail fish

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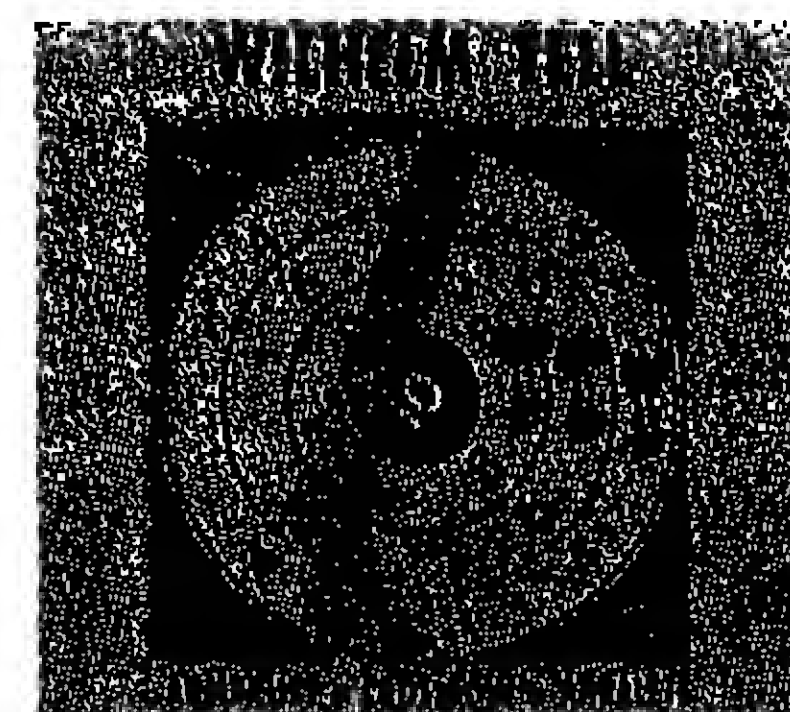
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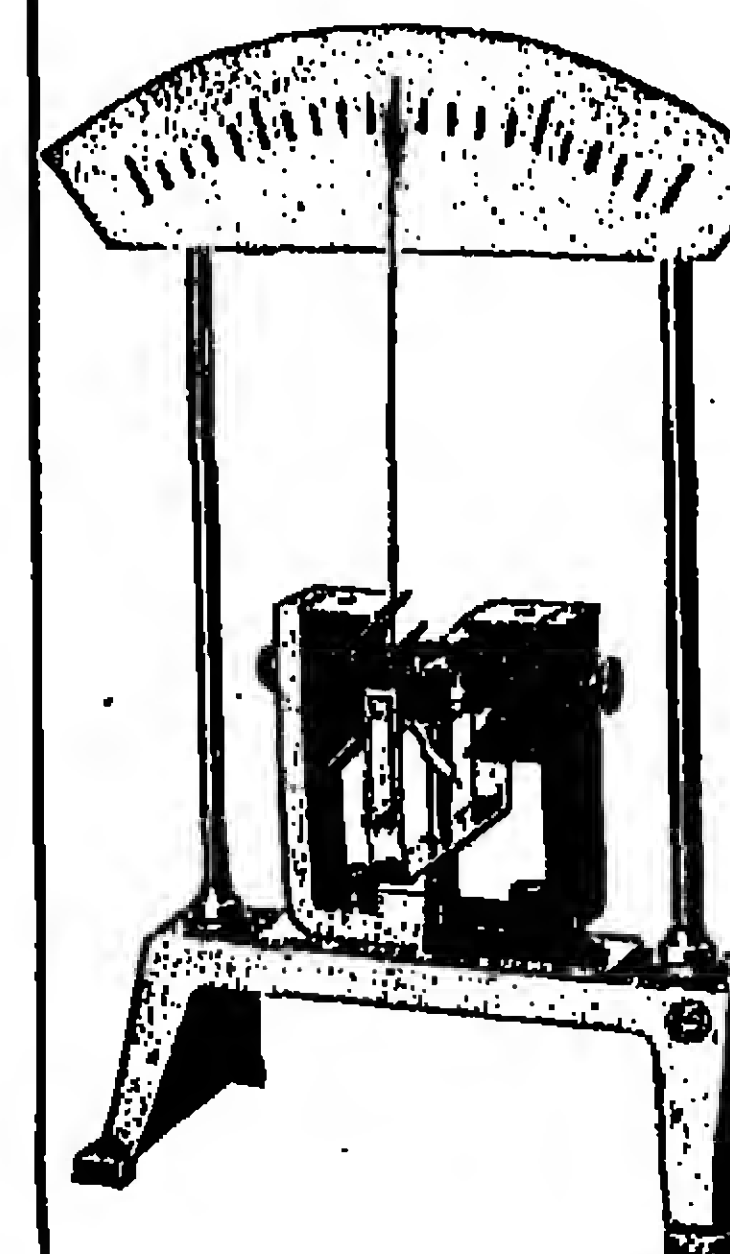
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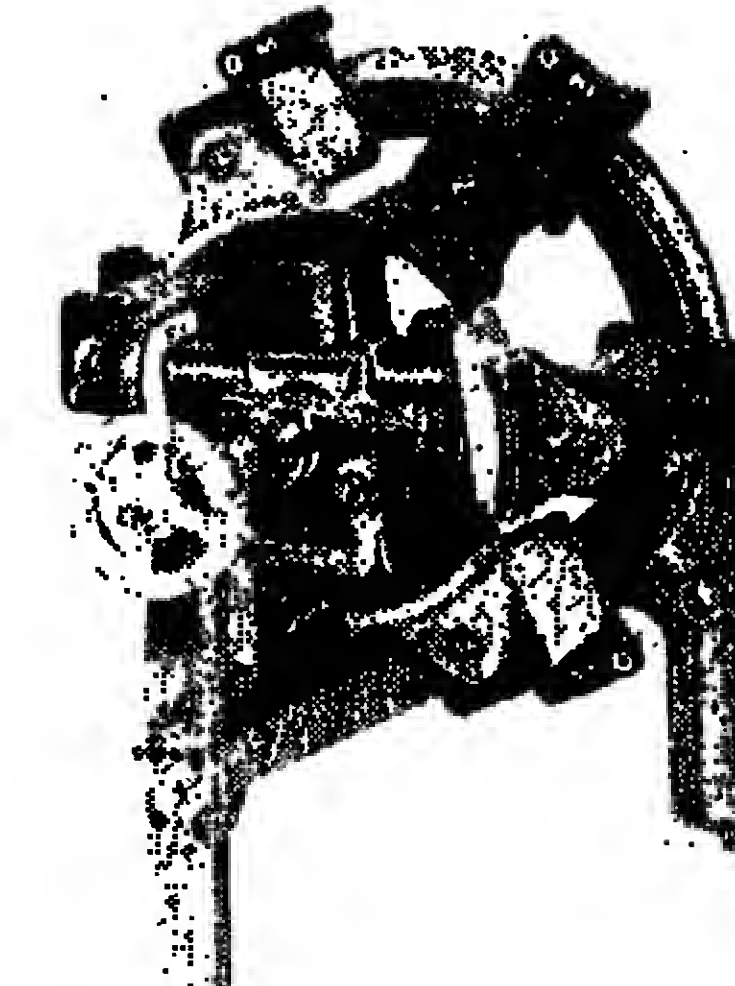
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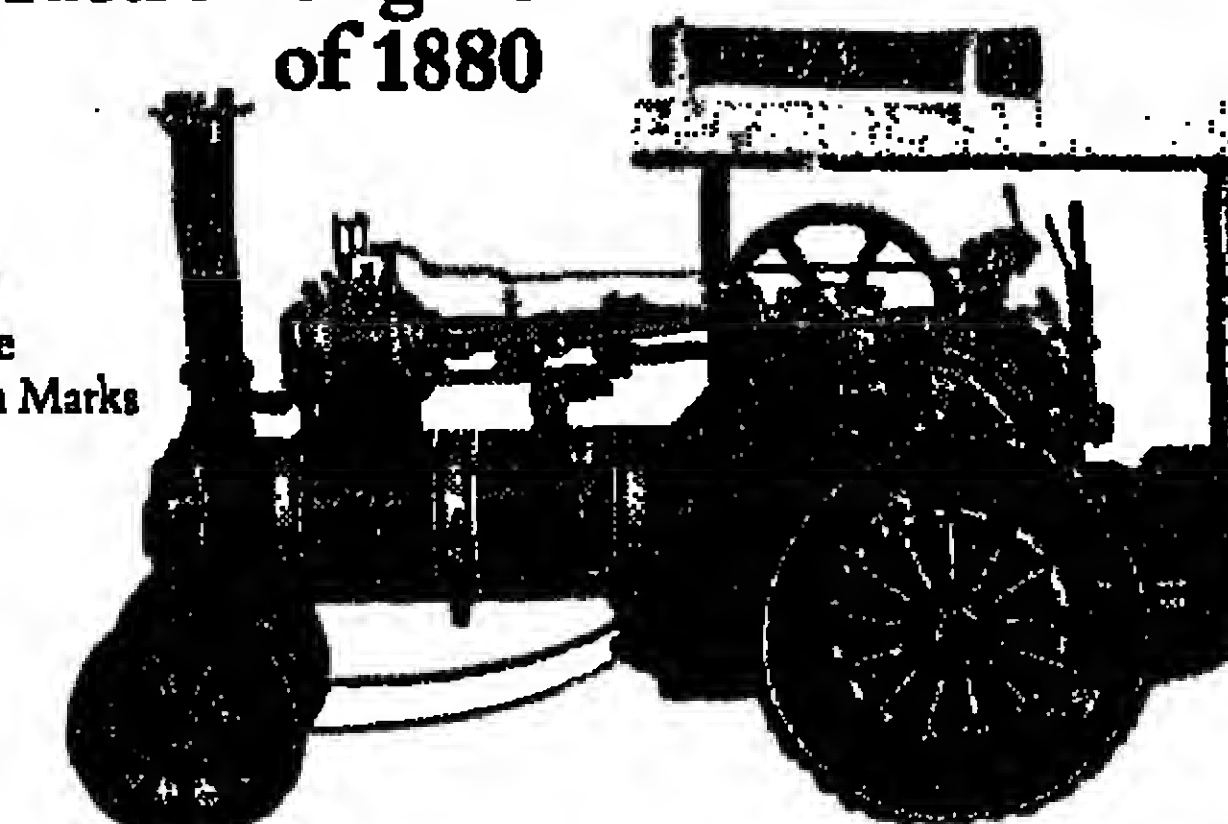
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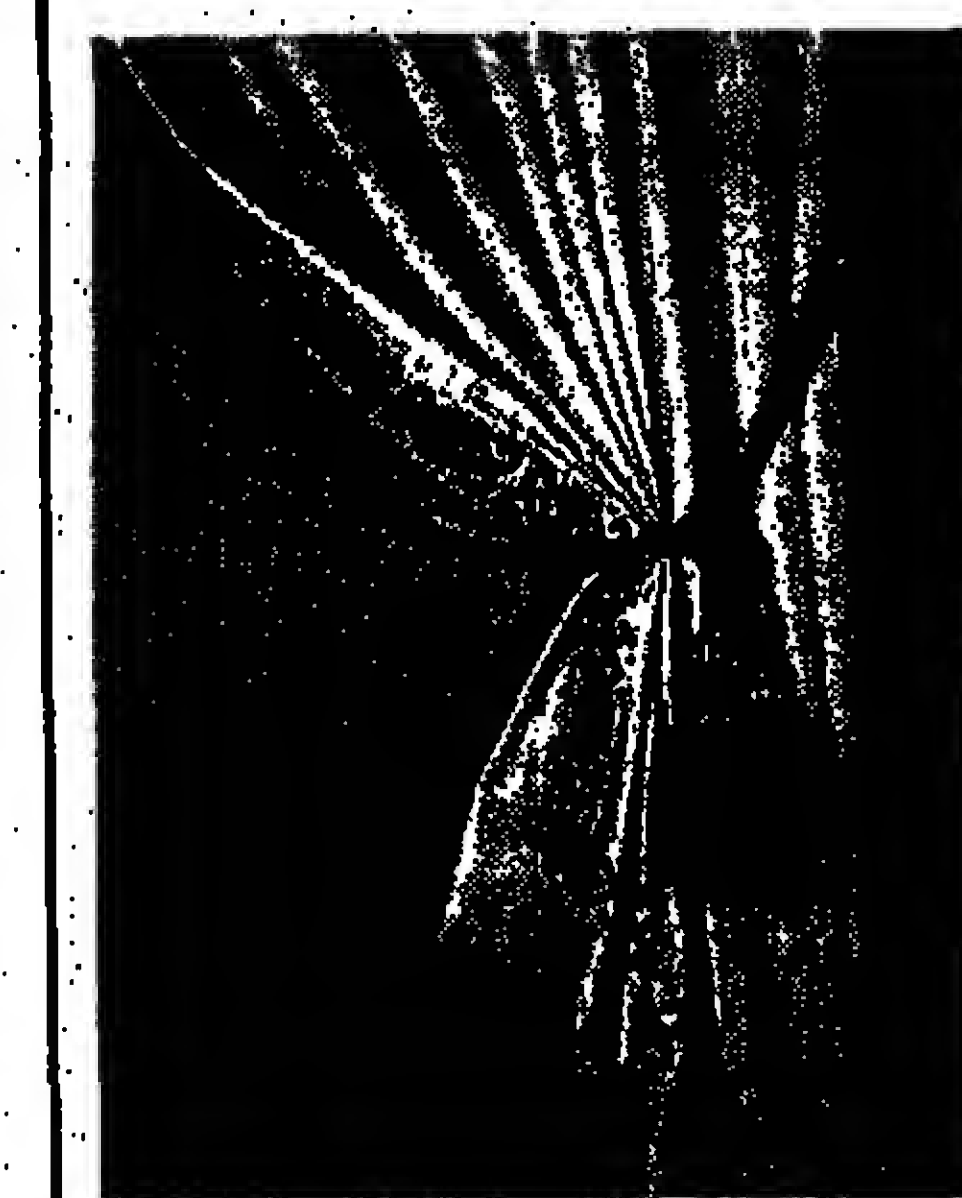
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